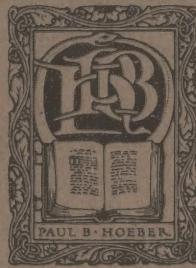


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LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY IN COLONIAL TIMES

BY
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CHICAGO, ILL.



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LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY IN COLONIAL TIMES

By STANTON A. FRIEDBERG, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, of Washington, I have in my possession a manuscript which contains so much of value to the history of early American medicine that I have considered it a duty to present at length in a separate paper the subjects that are of special interest to those of us engaged in the practice of laryngology and otology. No attempt will be made to enter into a close analysis of the matter presented, my object being only to place in a permanent state the information contained in the work with the hope that it may be of some benefit to future historians.

The author of, or at least the sponsor for, the manuscript was Matthew Wilson, a minister and at the same time a physician, an association of professional activities that we would consider unique at present but which we find occurring very frequently in our early history. Although a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 15, 1734, he found the field for his active career in Lewis, Delaware, where he lived until his work was ended March 30, 1790.

His education was directed by Dr. Francis Alison, a minister of prominence, a patron of learning, and a man of great intellectual force and power. As rector of the University of Pennsylvania, his name, I believe, may be found on the first American medical diploma.¹ There is no evidence that Dr. Wilson possessed a degree in medicine. By his biographers it is stated that his medical studies were pursued under the tutelage of the Rev. Dr. McDowell, likewise a man of great versatility and of considerable influence in his day and time.

Dr. Wilson was licensed to preach in 1754, and two years later was installed as pastor of two congregations, one at Lewis and the other at Cool Spring, Maryland. A few years later another congregation was added at Indian River. Coincident with the assumption of his ministerial duties he engaged in the practice of medicine, and in addition gave instruction at a nearby academy in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and the learned sciences. Although so busily occupied for nearly twenty-nine years, time was not lacking for him to participate in the solution of important religious as well as the grave political questions preceding the Revolution.

Viewed in any light, he was indeed a remarkable man. To quote Thacher,² "the joint functions of minister of the Gospel and physician were sustained and discharged by him with an ability and popularity which evinced he was a man of extraordinary talents, attainments, and energy. His ardent industry and the comprehensiveness of his mind reduced every obstacle, and embraced every object of knowledge. He wrote an able compend of medicine, which was called a Therapeutic Alphabet. Commencing with the classification of Sauvages, it contained the diseases in alphabetical order, with definitions, symptoms, and method of cure. It was prepared for the press, used by himself, and transcribed by his students, but never published."

It is from this Therapeutic Alphabet that I have taken the material that will be presented. The book itself is a small, thick volume, bound by hand, and made up of over three hundred leaves. It is very evi-

dent that a number of individuals took part in the transcription as is shown in the variations of penmanship, spelling, punctuation, and corrections. The construction of the text also varies; in some places the style seems almost modern while in others we have the quaintness common to writers of that period. Several of the articles have the signature, M. Wilson, appended. As is stated in "The Preface by the Editors," Wilson himself wrote the articles on the principal diseases, but the definitions of the lesser complaints were generally translated by his pupils from Vogellius, Cullen, Linnæus, Brooks, and Sauvages. Regret is expressed that on account of the multiplicity of the author's business, time did not permit him to examine into the correctness of these translations by a comparison with his own notes.

There are two title pages, the second being separated from the first by a number of intervening pages upon which are written the preface, præcognita and prognostics. The title pages differ only in minor details, with the exception that at the lower part of the second occurs the statement that "it is now transcribed from M.W., D.D. Notes, &c., by Thomas B. Chraghead & other students. A.D., 1787, January, 29." From this date it may be seen that the contents of the manuscript are the result of an experience extending over the years from 1756 to 1787, truly the most epoch-making period in the life of the colonies. Had the intention to print the work been carried out it would have been the first book on the practice of medicine published by an American author.

The title page reads as follows:

*Multum in parvo
being a new
Therapeuti —Alphabet or
A Pocket-Dictionary, of
Medicine, Midwifery, & Surgery;
extracted from
Short Medical Notes on about
Nine Hundred Diseases, in both*

*their Technical and English names;
with many new and old successful Remedies,
important Præcognita, Crises & Presages;
Containing a concise yet full History &
Theory of all the Principal Diseases, with a——vulgar
and Medical Recipes adapted to the Middle States of N.
America.*

*By Matthew Wilson D.D. Presbyter &
Physician at Lewes, about 29 years.
Nullius addictus jurare in Verba Magistri. " Hor.*

To every candid Reader.

*As America, in any Northern Latitude, is more
than ten Degrees colder than the same Latitudes in the
Old World; so in experience it is very certain that the
Diseases, even of the same Name are very different;
The Physical Writers, therefore, in Europe do often
lead young American Physicians into fatal Mistakes.
—To prevent this & be of some use to my Country was
the Design of permitting the present Publication, in
this rough unpolish'd Dress.*

M. WILSON.

In selecting the various subjects of laryngological and otological interest the text has been closely followed with here and there an addition or change in punctuation to render the meaning clearer. It will be noted that most of the articles are short and concise. Definitions of diseases with their cross references are given in order that a proper conception may be had of the exact comprehensiveness of the medical knowledge of Dr. Wilson and his pupils. The prevalence and importance of the different diseases may be judged by the amount of space devoted to their description and treatment. A reference to the various throat conditions will show the lack of anatomical and pathological distinctions common to the medical knowledge of the period. In the account of the "Throat Disorder in America," the disease which is now recognized as diphtheria, the work of Douglas is mentioned. In a note under "Quinsy Malignant" is the statement of an Epidemic Cynanche in which New York physicians found a new membrane in the larynx. This undoubtedly refers to the work of Samuel Bard and

Richard Bayley. A full description of early American literature on the throat distemper may be found in Elsberg's "Laryngology in America."³ Wright in his history⁴ has analyzed carefully the steps in the progress of the differentiation of the various throat diseases from the earliest times down to the present day.

THE THROAT DISORDER IN AMERICA.

This dire contagious, putrid & nervous Disease began in N. England A.D. 1735 & gradually moved on Westward, thro' most Part of North America. Children & young People were more generally affected, yet some Old Persons have died of it.—It prevails most among the Poor and Scorbutic, who feed much on Pork & live in wet & low Grounds.—In Some Families it spreads like the Plague—Others at the same Season take it without Opportunity of Contag (ion)—Some have it very mildly & none die, & yet I have heard of 4 Children dying in one House in a Few Days.—It will often keep in a Neighbour (hood) for some years—Some have it more than once. Some seem to have it long hatching, before it breaks out as appearing by the Languishing Scorbutic Habit, Corrosive Humors &c.

Symptoms.—The common attending Fevers (but seldom Nausea or Vomiting) putrid Heat, but moist & seldom parch'd.—A frequent irregular Pulse—Countenance dejected—Lowness of Spirits—The Tongue much furr'd, we continues to the Tonsils & Throat.—When milder the Tonsils only swelled, wt white spots, at most $\frac{1}{2}$ an Inch Diameter—thrown off from Time to Time in Cream colour'd sloughs—When these come off the Tonsils appear deeply pitted & corroded—The Sloughs soon renew again—Sometimes the Throat is swollen internally & Externally, and frequently mortify—But generally the Swelling does not endanger Suffocation—Sometimes they im-

posthumate—The last Symptoms are Oppression great of the upper Part of the Chest, difficult breathing, a deep hollow hoarse Cough—livid Countenance—Then Death.—N. Some walk about till near Dying, their Danger not apprehended by their Friends—Some die the 4 or 5 day—others the fourteenth—The putrefaction is so great that nature cannot excite a Fever, when they die suddenly of a Mortification.

Cure: It was long at first fatally treated as an Angina, with the usual Evacuations—And it is still fatal when Physicians are unacquainted with the manner of treating this uncommon Malady.—All Evacuants in general are Fatal—Bleeding—Blistering—Purgings—Sweating hasten fatal Mortifications. And what is surprising tho' so putrid Cold-Air, & Jesuits Barks are pernicious.—All Flesh Meats, Fish, & Spirits are very hurtful. At last it was discovered by Dr. Douglas of Boston that the only Way to cure it is by confining the Sick to Bed in a gently moderate Warmth for many Days—Giving very small Doses of Snakeroot, but not to sweat, but only a gentle Diaphoresis with Sage Tea, for some time after all the Symptoms Disappeared.

N. It has also been found when mild to be attended with a Miliary Eruption on the Skin.—Hence Calomel join'd with Camphire has been thought to answer the same End as these Eruptions.

N. All greasy Applications are hurtful.

N. Gargles are useful of Sumack Burries, Snakeroot &c a little Allom dissolved in it.—Gargle before Swallowing.—

N. Wash ye sores wt Tinct. of Myrrh & Aloes wt Honey.

N. Externally Poultices of Rue & bitter Herbs. Sal Ammon wt. sharp Vinegar.

N. Some have had Sores in other Parts, even ye Privates, & less in the Tonsils, & were relieved in the same Way.

N. Wine freely to a Glass every few Hours has cured some very low in Nervous Fevers—

See Putrid Fevers, Typhus, Scarlatina, Biliosa &c.

Acataposis:—Is a difficulty of swallowing. Vide Angina.

Aglutitio:—Is a deprav'd swallowing. Vide Angina.

Ageustia or *Agehustia*:—Is a diminished or deprav'd taste. Vide gastritis.

Angina—Quinsy:—Is a pain, Tumor, inflammation of the Fauces, with a continual, inflammatory nervous or putrid Fever; attended with a difficulty of Breathing or Swallowing or fear of Suffocating. Vid. Cyanche.

There are five species enumerated. The Best Rule is to treat according to the Fever. If inflammatory; Bleed the Arms & under the Tongue, blow Allum often in the Throat—Purge wt Glysters, Give Nitre, Steams of hot Vinegar—, Puke wt White Vitriol, Anodynes etc. See under Quinsy ye Theory. If Putrid, Dont Bleed, but Puke & Suit the symptoms. Contrayerva is good, blow Allum, Poultis wt Jews Ears, or Rue or Horehound Leaves, & a little Milk, Stew'd with Salt & Vinegar. Internally Vin Antimon, Camphor, Bathe wt Saponacious Liniment, Gargle wt Tincture of Myrrh or Acid Elix; Use Barks & Snake-root with Wine, Exercise, Milk in Decoction of Alder.

Gentle Sudorifics, Check Purging, Some Syringe the Throat with Acet. Egyptiacum &c. If nervous & Suffocative the Mucus is thickened to a membrane, (Endemic here), it is cured wt Mercury by thinning the Mucus, by its accrimony with Anyodynes, Sudorifics; Salivation does it no harm. Bathe with Volatiles, Saponacious Balsams &c. Convulsiva—Vide Angone cujus est species. See Sore Throat.

Angone:—Is a Spasmodic, sharp choaking of the Fauces without an inflammation. Vide Asthma.

Cure; By a Dose of Opium, Camphor, Volatile & Traumatic Balsam mixt together. Repeat if needfull, this Cured an Epidemic

(at Indian River) after great numbers had died. This scarcely failed, only blowing Allum Powder in the Throat &c.

Anosmia:—Is a defect of Smelling. See Nervosi Morbi.

Antipathia:—Is a particular Aversion to an Object of Sight, Smell, or Taste, so as to be thrown into grievous Symptoms by them, as Col. Robertdeau at a cat & Mrs. Boyd at the smell of Tar & mySelf at Cod Fish.

The Cure is commonly Death.

Aphonia:—Is a deprav'd Voice and the same wt Paraphonia. This may be from many Causes. If from Cold see Catarrhus. If from a Fright see Hysteria. If from Lues Venerea, see Scorbutis. If from any other Cause, remove the Cause. But if from ill-configuration of the Parts, it seems incurable.

Aphthae; Thrush:—Are little whitish Ulcers affecting all parts within the Mouth & sometimes the Pudendum.

The Cure:—Vomit Infants wt the vinum Antimonii gut. 5-12 in Breast Milk. Vide Erysipelas from which it differs only by the Weather.

Juice of Horehound mixt with Honey & give a little often. Give also Cathartics, Alteratives, Antiseptics, Astringents inwardly. Externally wash with Juice of Green Persimmon & Loaf Sugar, or rusty Nails and Vinegar, or with Horse Radish Root Juice or Strong Tea of Oak Moss wt a little Honey, and Allum to wash the sores &c. Vide Mouth Sore. N.B.: Onion Juice cures it by sending it to the Skin in dangerous cases.

History & Theory of the Thrush.

Aphthae:—for which there is no English Name, unless Sore Mouth or Thrush, is a frequent and fatal Disease, especially among Infants, & pregnant Women in this Place, tho' little considered or understood. These are small, round, superficial Ulcers, on the inside of the Mouth, which Boer-

have found on Accute inquiry to be the Exulcerations of the Excretory Ducts of the Glands, which separate Salivary Humours & convey them to the Mouth. Now this Fluid rendered too thick and Viscid stops up the Extremities & Causes them to inflame, in all parts where ever these Excretory Ducts should discharge themselves as the Lips, Gums, Cheeks, Tongue, Palate, Fauces, Uvula, Throat, Stomack, & Intestines. In low and Marshy Ground, & in hot & rainy Seasons, Infants & Old People are most affected by the Aphthae.

The Prolegomena or Causes.

Continual putrid Fever, wt a Diarrhea, or Dysentery, perpetual Nausea, Vomiting, loss of appetite, Febrile Anxiety, Pain at the Pit of the Stomack, often returning; great Weakness; considerable Evacuations; Stupor, & Heaviness, but perpetual Drowsiness & pain about the Stomack. Those that appear at first with one Pustle, and are afterwards white & Pellucid like pearls, unequal, are mild & safe. Those which first appear in the Throat like New Bacon with a white thick crust, beginning in the Stomack, & slowly Ascending to the mouth, these are Opaque because of thickness, & very dangerous. Those which appear over the whole mouth wt a hard firm thick tenacious kind of Crust, turning brown, yellow, or livid, are very often Fatal. But those which break out in the same way, & then turn black, are worst of all, & commonly take life. The sooner the Separation the better; the longer before they fall off, the more dangerous to the Patient. The Salival Juices are discharged, thro' the whole internal surface of the Mouth, in order to be mix'd with the Aliments in Mastication; there are also numberless mucous Cryptae, or Cells in the back of the Tongue, Tonsils, Velum of the Palate, Pharynx, and Gula, which excrete thick Mucus for the Lubrication of those parts. But the eruptive Aphthae happen when this Mucous Hu-

mour is inspissated, and cannot be Driven thro' the Ducts, but Adheres and blocks up the Openings into the Mouth, as may be seen through a Microscope. Nine days are said to bring the Crisis of this Fever—but sometimes it goes much longer.

The Aphthae or Thrush are Seldom Observed in hot Countries except in some Infants; for being more thin and lax, they are more disposed to perspire & Sweat. Sweats & Urine carry off the Aphthae, if copious & render them mild. Hence all diets, drinks, & nursing which interrupt these are always detrimental. Van Swieten, (If I recollect the Author) Observes when Aphthae don't appear, as in Hot Countries, then Miliary Spots white & red, are frequently to be seen on the Skin; and conjectures that the Humor deposited is the same. The Miliary Eruptions and Aphthae attend the same Diseases & such accute Fevers as have the same disagreeable smell of Vapid Vinegar.

He remarks the miliary Eruptions or Pustules are filled with similar pelucid Liquor, perfected above the Cuticle, & after they dry up, that they scale off, & are often renew'd as in the Aphthae. Both are preceded by Anxiety about the Heart, Weakness, Slight but continual dosing, & unequal intervals. If the Aphthae & Miliary spots suddenly disappear, there is great danger of their oppressing the Stomack & Heart. N. Then there is no hope, but by expelling the Aphthae again outward to the Skin. Stupor, & Heaviness presage the Aphthae; sometimes they thicken The Ductus Communis, & Pancreas, (not having the way clear into the Duodenum) by a thick Aphthous Crust; there is great Anxiety, about the Precordia. But when the obstructing Crust is removed, we need not wonder that the accumulated bile, breaks loose; Hence the severest gripes in the Bowels, almost Excoriated, & hence dangerous Diarrhoeas & Dysenteries arise. Hence on giving a Purge a fatal Hyper-

catharsis may suddenly arise from the Acrid Bile & Pancreatic Juice, rushing into the excoriated Bowels. N. a Salivation follows the Thrush, before the Dilated Vessels can recover their former size.

Now the Stomack & Intestines being in the same State, it is no wonder that the body is exhausted like a Consumption after it by the Purging &c. N. Aphthae of the Mouth in Pregnant Ladies may cause Abortion by destroying digestion, and absorbing of the Chyle. But she needs nourishment for two bodies, of which the weaker, the Foetus, dies.

N. A Hickup at the beginning is worse than at the End of the Aphthae, as denoting the Stomack lined with thick Aphthae. N. Cold Applications in this Disease are Dangerous.

Cure: Whey, Vapour Baths, Weak Panada, Gargarisms, Glysters, Corroborating healing drinks, as Alder & Mallows, & Soot, M. in Tea with Milk. Jellies constantly on the Tongue &c &c. with the Remedies first Mentioned.

Apogeusis:—Is a defect of Taste. Vide *Ageusia*. Find the Cause and try to remove it.

Apophlegmatizantia:—Provokers of Spitting. These stimulate the Glands of the Palate, Fauces, and Salival ducts, & purge off the viscid Phlegm. They are proper in defects of Taste, Hardness of Hearing, to drive viscid humours from the Head, in Catarrh & Obstructions of the Fauces. They are preservative Agt. contagious Diseases. V. *Salivantia*. Tobacco chew'd or Smok'd, Chewing Hickory Bark, Ginger, Mistletoe, Mercury &c.

Arctitas:—Is a dryness of the Skin, Nostrils, Mouth & Tongue from a dissipation of the Watery Juices by the febrile Heat; while the impervious Blood distending the Vessels make the skin rough & dry. Vid. Typhus, Sore Throat &c.

Asaphia (Aphasia?):—A Defect of the Voice. Vide *Aphonia*, *Cophosis*, *Muti-*

tas. See Sauvages ingenious Treatise of *Mutitas*.

Balbuties:—Is a Stammering & Loosing Letters in Speaking. Vide *Psellotis*. See kinds of it in Sauvages Chap. vi.

Battarismus:—Vide *Balbuties*.

Blaesitas:—A depraved Pronunciation of the Letters S & R. Vide *Traulotis*.

Black Dry Tongue:—Worst Presage in Fevers owing to a Deficiency of Lymph, or when the larger Vessels, surcharged with Blood, press & stop the smaller. Hence the Tongue, Index of the Stomack, is dry and gangrenous. See putrid Fevers.

Bronchocele or *Goitre*:—Is a large swelling which is formed on the fore part of the Neck, between the Skin & the Wind Pipe, & sometimes hangs from the Neck like a large Bladder; It contains atheromatous, steatomatous, fleshy, or honey-like Matter. See *Encysted Tumors*.

Bronchotomy, the Operation:—This Operation is chiefly useful in the Angina, when the Throat is exceedingly enlarged by the Tumor of the Thyroid Gland & Part adjoining, called, *Bronchocele*, which pressing on the Trachea, prevents the free Course of the Air to & from the Lungs. It is an incision made in the *Aspera Arteria* to admit the Air to the Lungs to preserve Life, in a violent compression of the Larynx.

Frightful Cautions have been laid down by Writers, for fear of dividing the recurrent nerves, or the great Blood Vessels. But there is scarce any danger at all; for they lie quite out of the reach of any Instrument in a tolerable cautious Hand.

The Manner is simply this; Pinch up the skin a little below the Tumor, but as near it as you can if it be low; & make an Incision quite thro' the Skin, three quarters of an Inch long. It is commonly in the 3rd or 4th Ring of the Trachea, but the Tumor will not sometimes permit you to choose the Place. Then part the lips of the

Wound, make a small transverse Incision into the wind-pipe & immediately introduce a Silver Cannula, near half an Inch long, wt a couple of little Rings at the top of it, thro' which pass a Ribband to pass round the Neck to keep it fast in the Wound.

N. After the Patient is cured of the Quinsy, & can breathe by the natural passage you may withdraw the Tube, which leaves only a Simple Wound and requires only a superficial application.

Capistrum:—A Spasm closely & immovably shutting up the Mouth. See *Spasmus Maxillae inferiorii*. See *Opium*.

Catarrhus—*Catarrh*:—Is perhaps the most common Disease in our County, yet the least examined or understood. When People are taken wt it, they only say they are very poorly, & have caught a bad Cold, & no further Notice is taken of it, 'till it frequently ends in dangerous Pleurisies, Peripneumonies, Consumption &c. It may be defined "An Unusual Defluxion of Lymph, Serum or Mucus, from the Glands about the Head, Jaws & Throat, exciting a Cough, distressing & frequent. It is attended wt Hoarseness generally & an inflammatory Fever."

The cause is called taking Cold, tho' in fact it is more frequently by Violent Heat; however, it is generally caused by a Diminution of insensible Perspiration, the outward Skin being exposed to the Air, Whereby a Plethora arising, the great Author of Nature has provided an internal Perspiration by the Mucous Cryptae of the Skin of the Mouth, Fauces, Bronchiae, Lungs, &c. But too great quantities collected in these, by the Heat of the Parts becoming Viscous, are cast off, after they have caused much trouble & Irritation by Coughs, Sneezing, & Running at the Nose, until more be collected, which stuffs up, & often rattles in the Breast. This frequently produces wt is called the Catarrhal Fever

& often produces mild Consumption, called the Deffluxion on the Lungs.

Catarrhs are distinguished according to an old Verse:

"Si fluat ad pectus dicatur rheuma Catarrhus;
Ad fauces, Bronchus, ad Nares esto Coryza."

Besides an obstructed Perspiration, some other causes may produce Catarrh, as the Stoppage of usual evacuations, or Natural Secretions as of Urine &c., or as Weakening digestion as only to produce a Watry Chyle & Blood, when its fluid Parts will escape more easily by the Numerous Glands about the Head. Prognostics here are easy, if the Catarrhal Matter, is but little, & not Acrid & discharged only by the Nose, the Cure is easy. If discharged by the Throat it is more difficult. But when it is very Acrid, & falls in a copious Manner on the Lungs, especially in one advanced in Years, or who is liable to Cough, Asthma, or Consumption, it is both very difficult & dangerous.

Cure in general; Softning the Serous humours, drinking large Draughts of Hydromel warm, or Tissots Elder Flowers, Balsam Traumatic, Vomits, Blisters, Anodynes wt Camphor, Antimon, Vin., Flannel Shirts, Cough Mass, Volatiles, Issues, Smoking Tobacco.—See *Peripneum*. *Catarrh*., See the Theory of *Opium*. More particularly The Diet should be soft, smooth, & balsamic; most Authors agree to give a gentle Vomit at first, if the strength will permit. and if the Patient be Phlethoric or Asthmatic Bleeding may be necessary, but in no other Case. It will be necessary to give gentle Purges as

℞
Infus. Sena.....℥ iij
Mannae.....℥ i
Sal Glauber.....℥ ss
Aq. Nux Muschatae.....℥ ij
M.S. Potio Mane Sumanda.

If there be Restlessness, & Anxiety, give a gentle Anodyne, with large Draughts of

Rosemary or Bran Tea &c. made into Hydromel & a Stronger Purge of Rusl's Pills or of Soap & Aloes.

When the Cough is troublesome:

℞
 Conserv. Rosar,
 Syrup. Balsam,
 Syr. e. mecon..... āā ʒ i
 Spt. Vitriol. tenuis..... q.s.
 ad levem Aciditatem, m. cap. cochl.,
 subinde, urgente Tussi,

or else,

℞
 Terr. japan..... ʒ ij
 Bal. tolutan..... ʒ j
 cog. in Aq. font. ʒ xii ad ʒ viii
 colat, add
 Syr. e mecon..... ʒ ij
 M. cap. cochl..... ij
 h. s. et urgente Tussi

After removing the cause, it may be necessary to thicken the Juices & restrain the Flux of sharp Acrimonious Matters.

℞
 Conserv. Rosar..... ʒ i
 Bals. Cocatalli..... ʒ ij
 Sperm. Citi, Terr. japonica..... āā ʒ i
 Oliban pulv..... ʒ iss.
 Syrup. Balsam., q. s. m.f. Electar.
 Dos. q. n. m.

In the meantime Cupping & Blistering & Issues may be applied to the side or part affected, according to the Symptoms. Also to divert the Defluction from falling on the Lungs, let him use freely Diuretics & Diaphoretics for some time.

℞
 Therac, Androm, Oliban..... āā ʒ ss.
 Gum Ammoniāci, croci..... āā gr. v
 Syrup q. s. f. Bolus, to be taken three times a day.

Lime Water & Milk & Tar Water, & Tea of Pine Buds, or Pine saw dust, or grounding, & Sassafras will make good, common Drink, not much inferior to the above elegant Forms from London. See Treatise

under Phthisis. See Syrup of Horehound under Tussis from a French Physician.

Catarrhus Suffocativus:—Is a very difficult Respiration, Attended wt a sudden Interception of the Senses & Motion, snoring & intermitting Pulse. See Pnigma, Bleed, Vomit, Bathe, purge, Barks of Alder, Tea of common Scotch Thistle &c. See Asthma, Angina.

Cionis:—Is a painful thickness of the Uvula & Palate. See Angina & Sore Throat.

Clamor:—Is an anxious Exaltation of the Voice; often in Mania.

Clangor:—Is a Sharp screeching Voice. See Paraphonia. See Sauvages.

Coryza:—Is an extraordinary Running of a thin Serum from ye Nose or a Catarrh of the Nostrils. See the Latin Verse under Catarrhus.

Cough:—See Tussis, Pertussis, Catarrhus. Syrup of Horehound or Sulphur & the Yolk of an Egg, or take Barbadoes Tar, Honey & ye Yolk of an Egg &c.

Cynanche:—Quinsy: Is an inflammatory & sometimes putrid Fever; attended wt pain & Redness in ye Fauces, a difficult swallowing & Breathing wt a Sense of Straightness in ye Fauces. See Angina, & Quinsy. If Inflammatory: Blood under Tongue, in ye Arm or Feet. Bathe Feet in warm water, blow Alum or Nitre into ye Throat often. Apply a Chin Stay of Bals. Sapon. or Camphorated Spts., purge by Mouth & wt Glysters. Blister if pain in ye Head. Gargle the Throat with Oak Oose or persimmon bark wt Ol. Vitriol & Honey, Snuff Honey. Apply Poultises of Jews Ears or Horehound, plantane & Vinegar. If putrid; Mercury is called a Specific. V. Malignant quinsy.

Dysphagia:—A difficulty of Swallowing wtout any remarkable difficulty in Breathing. Vide Angina.

Epistaxis:—Is a Profusion or Haemorrhage of blood from ye Nostrils, wt pain & heaviness of ye Head, Redness of ye Face. Vid. Hemorrhagia, Haemorr. Nar. &c.

Original Epistaxis:—is a Haemorrhage from a Plethora. Symptomatic Epistaxis: are 1st from internal Causes: Febrile Haemorrhage, critical Haemorrhage, insalutary Haemorrhage. 2nd: From external Causes; common Haemorrhage, Haemorrhage by Leeches &c.

Cure: Bleed Feet, Purge, Sweat over bath of Cedar Tops, Epithem in each Nostril of Pulv. Alumen, on Lint &c.

Fauces:—Pain'd or inflamed; See Angina.

Glossagra:—Is a Rheumatism of ye Tongue and is a Species of Rheumatismus. Q. Vide.

Glossocele:—Is a spasmodic, violent & sharp Extrusion of ye Tongue.

Glossocoma:—Is a spasmodic, violent & sharp Revulsion or hauling in of ye Tongue.

Gravido:—Cold in ye Head; Is a kindred Catarrh of ye Nostrils wt a painful uneasiness & heaviness of ye Head, hoarse Voice & difficult Breathing, Vid. Catarrhus, Frigus.

Cure: Thrust roots of ye Thin Yellow rind of an Orange up each Nostril, hold ye Head over Steam of hot Infusions.

Hiccup:—Seems to be a Convulsion of ye Oesophagus drawing ye Diaphragm upwards, whilst it is suddenly seized wt a convulsive Paroxysm & drawing downwards & proceed either from Repletion of Inanition. See Singultus.

Hoarseness:—See Catarrhus, Pertussis, &c.

Himantosis:—Is a greater Length or Slenderness of ye Palate yn usual wt Pain.

Hypostaphyle:—Is a Prolapse or Production of ye Palate wn it is either relax'd, inflamed, ulcerated, incrassated, attenuated or forked. V. Scorbutus. Blow Allum or Nitre on it. Wash Acid Elixir, Honey &c.

Ischnophonia:—Is a Fault of Pronunciation in wc one Syllable can't join another quickly. V. Psellimus.

Labium Leporinum:—Hare Lip. See Lagocheilos.

Lagocheilos:—Hare Lip. Is a Deformity in which ye Lip is divided by Chasms or Fissures. See Lab. Leporin. The Operation should be

omitted, untill ye Child has some Reason to suffer it to be done. On wc see Van Swieten, Sharp. It is pretty common for ye Roof of ye Mouth to admit of Reunion. Fissures of ye Palate often close in some years. Separate ye Lip from ye upper Jaw; divide ye Frenulum wc connects it to ye Gums. If ye Dentes Incisorii too much projected, cut ym out in Infants. Cut off ye callous Lips wt Scissors ye whole length, but take Care to make ye Wound in Straight Lines. Then bring ye two Lips of ye wound exactly together, & pass a couple of pins, one pretty near ye Top & ye other as near ye bottome, thro' middle of both edges of it, & secure ym in yt Situation by twisting a Piece of Wax'd thread, across & round ye pins 7 or 8 times. Then cut off ye points, lay a small Bolster of Plaster under ym, to prevent their Scratching. Wn only ye lower Part of ye Hare Lip can be brought into Contact, one Pin is Sufficient. The practice of bolstering ye Cheek upward does more injury to ye Patient, yn good to ye Wound. Dress superficially as often as is Necessary for Cleanliness. In 8 or 9 Days ye parts generally are found united, yn gently extract the Pins & apply dry Lint and Adhesive Plaster. This method may be useful in some Fistulae &c. Silver Pins & Steel Points suit ye Pomp of ye Great, but common Pins Answer ye End fully as well. See Cullen on Copper.

Lagostoma:—The Upper Lip divided. See Lagocheilos.

Leptophonia:—Is a fault of ye Voice which is very Weak. See Paraphonia.

Mumps:—Species of Angina. Q. Vid. Poultis wt Wormwood & Vinegar. Give them Antimonial Essence freely. Avoid Greasy things internally & externally.

Mouth Sore:—See Scorbutus, Parotis, Parulis, Aphthae. Wash wt a Decoction of Hyssop, Sage, Oak Moss, mixt in honey & a little Allum. Horse Radish Root Juice & Honey. Purge wt Mullein Juice. Bathe the Head wt Rum, Glyster Saline, Tea of

Black courrants. Rhubarb in Soot Tea, Syrup of Mulberries &c.

Mutitas:—Is an Impotency in pronouncing Articulated or joined words. See Aphonia.

Nefrendis:—Is a Deformity in wc ye Teeth is out of the Head.

Noma:—Is an Ulcer wc does not consume & eat ye Afflicted Part alone, but all ye Neighboring Parts. See Cancer, Ulcus.

Odaxismus:—Is a pain of ye Gums yt Infants have whilst Teething. See Dentitis.

Oesophagismus:—Is a Spasm of ye Oesophagus wc detains ye Food in ye Gullet after Swallowing it, attended wt great Pain. See Spasms.

Oxyphonia:—Is a shrill Voice, such as is commonly uttered in Wailing & Lamentation. See Paraphonia.

Ozaena:—Is a putrid Ulcer of ye Nostrils, from wc a stinking Mucus distills. See Ulcus. Wn it is venereal, see Syphilis; if not, Tobacco Ointment or Honey of Roses wt a little red Precipitate; See Polypus.

Palate Diseased:—See Hypostophyle.

Palsy of ye Gullet:—See Oesophagismus.

Palsy of ye Mouth:—Gargle wt Sage Juice, purge well, chew, mustard.

Palsy of ye Tongue:—See Paraglossa.

Paraglossa:—A Swoln Tongue.

Paraphonia:—A Deprav'd sound of ye Voice. Remove the Cause if possible. Chew Ginger &c. See Aphonia. See Pr. Sauvages.

Parotis:—Is a Swelling of ye Parotid Gland (See Boils, Syphilis). Inflammation of Glands behind ye Ears after an imperfect Crisis. Suppurate wt Leeks & treat as Phlegmon, Q. Vide.

Parulis:—A Tubercle on ye Gums, giving much Pain, & of ye Inflammatory Kind. See Phlegmone.

Pertussis:—See Chin-Cough. The Whooping or Chin-Cough Is a Contagious Disease,

attended wt a convulsive & Suffocating Cough; a sonorous inspiration and Expiration; & oftentimes a Vomiting.

Cure:—Lobs Tincture 3 i bis vel ter die in Juice of Pennyroyal 3 ss, M. Purge once a Week. Mistletoe & Garlic, or Wild Onion Teas freely; Baum de Vie Pt. vij, Tinct. Canthar Pt. j. m. is also good; Glyster daily.

N. B.: After a Dose of Train Oil & Onion Juice ye Whoop no more.

N. B.: Our Epileptic Pills; Tar Water is good after it. Tea of Scots Thistle, Electar. of Sulph., Honey & Yolk of Egg, m.

Polypus of Ye Nose:—Is an Excrecence filling ye Cavity of one or both Nostrils, almost suffocating, or at least making Respiration difficult, arising from ye Laminæ Sangiosæ Membrane. There are several Species. Some resembling ye Hydattides of ye Liver, as in some Dropsies; Some like Ganglions of Nerves, wc borrow their Coats from its Vessels. Those wc are soft like Serum are form'd of Water, contained in Cysts; these are too tender to be extracted; but should be left to harden, wc in time ye commonly do. If ye are Viscid, tho' ye cannot be drawn out at once by ye Roots yet at several attempts ye may be brought away in Bits. There is another sort neither so soft as to be squeezed to Pieces, nor so hard & brittle as to crumble, nor adhere to ye Membrane. This is ye favourable Kind, yt suits for Extraction by ye Forceps. But there is another Kind, & ye worst of all, wc is hard & Scirrhus, adhearing so as to tear rather yn Separate, wc often ends in a Cancer wc See.

The Polypus sometimes grows large as to alter ye Bones of ye Face. When ye Polypus appears in ye Throat, Surgeon Sharp advises to extract it yt way because experience has taught, it is more easy to be Separated, wn pulled yt Way.

Operation on the Polypus. Let ye Patient lie Supine 2 or 3 hours to bring it fur-

ther down before ye Operation. Extract it by a Pair of Forceps, yt will take a good hold, introduc'd into ye Nostrils an inch & half, to make more sure of its roots. Then twisting ym a little from one Side to another, continue in yt action, while you pull away very gradually ye Body of ye Polypus. If it breake, you must repeat ye Extraction so long as any remains, unless attended with a Violent Hemorrhage; wc often happens if ye Polypus is Schirrous. But be not Alarm'd ye Vessels presently collapse. Dry Lint, or Lint dipt in some Styptic will readily stop it. We prevent its future Growth by Vitriol in Toddy on Lint wn applied. The Cauteries & Setons of some are very good.

Psellimus:—Is a stammering in Speech, or a fault in pronouncing some Letters, Words, or Syllables.

Psellotis:—Is a Fault in Pronunciation, wn one Syllable or Letter is left out or taken away.

Quinsies or Sore Throat: See Angina. Are Various but always mean a Sense of Pain in ye Throat impeding in some Degree Swallowing or Breathing or both. The first Division is respecting Tumour. A Quinsy wtout Swelling is called Catarrhus Suffocativus by Some. Wn there is a Tumour it is again very various, Aqueous, Scirrhus, Inflammatory, Convulsive, Catarrhus, Oedematous, Purulent, Cancercous, & Gangrenous. All these must be treated differently according to ye Causes & Symptoms. See ye Original Diseases Inflammatio, Oedema, Cancer, &c. Wn inflammatory it is called Cynanche, ye Breath much interrupted, ye Voice much sharpen'd, ye Anxiety considerable &c. There is great danger Indeed & Death sometimes ensues in 8 hours or less.

For Cure: Bleed a large quantity immediately, apply Cupping Gourds or Glasses around ye Neck. Give a good purge immediately. Immediately blow Powder of Alum or Nitre on ye Palate, Larynx &c. & repeat as often as needful. It is a Remedy I have

used for some Years wt amazing Success & instances. Also take a Tea Cup of honey & as much Good Vinegar & 12 of boiling hot Sage or Alder or Rosemary Tea, & let him drink abundantly till he Sweats. Take

Crumb of Bread.....	℥ iij
Sweat Oil or fresh Butter.....	℥ i
Milk.....	q. s.

An Onion beaten, boil into a Poultis & apply hot to ye Throat & keep it hot. Wn ye inner Membrane of ye Larynx is inflamed, ye Danger is greater. Give 20 grains of Nitre in every hour in his Hydromel if he can Swallow. If a redness appear on ye Neck & Breast, ye patient oft recovers. Another sort of Quinsy, & much more common, is wn one of ye Tonsils grows red, & swelled, & painful, & ye Pain commonly extends to ye Ear on ye same Side. In a day or two ye Disease attacks ye Glands of ye other Side, ye first disappearing. These must be treated according to ye Pulse. And if ye Pulse be hard & quick Phlebotomy is necessary, & if ye Redness, Swelling of ye Throat, & difficulty of Breathing do not abate, bleed again; If ye Pulse be natural omit Bleeding; ye Hydromel, Nitre, Powder blown & Purges or Glysters, (wt Syrrup of Black Currants called a Specific) and Nitrous Decoctions &c are Sufficient.

N. If these Disorders are neglected too long, or ye inflammation is too great, yn Suppuration ensues, wc is known if ye red Tumour last above 3 Days unabated. Then use emollient Gargles perpetually, wt Poultises, Glysters &c. In ye Cynanche & some Quinsies, to save life, Heister used safely to open one or more of ye Cartilaginous Rings, so that, even that is not dangerous. Only beware of ye Blood Vessels. Keep ye Canula in 'till ye inflammation cease. To know Wn stop ye orifice of ye Canula wt ye Finger, & if ye Patient can breathe easy, by ye Mouth, take out the Tube, & heal up ye Wound. Support wt nourishing

Glysters. Embrocate wt Volatile Liniments. Give Powder of Camphor & Nitre, Drink Hydromel, Gruel, Panada &c. (See Bronchotomy).

For ye Gangrenous Quinsy or putrid Sore Throat (V. Gangrena, Cancer, Typhus). Medicines not only Vegetable Acids, but Fossils too, as Spt. Sulph. Nitr., Spt. Vitriol, Spt. Sal Marine wt Honey of Red Rose &c. constringe ye Vessels & prevent ye too great Expansion, repel ye impervious particles, in ye larger Trunks & cure or prevent putrid Gangrines. Sydenham & Swieten used these as Gargles.

The Ancients used Alum, Flax, Oris, & Stercora of Animals. The Farmers of Zealand are fam'd for curing Quinsies by touching ye Uvula often wt White Vitriol, Sal. Ammoniac, & Crude Alom, to ye great relief of ye Patient. At first I puke wt White Vitriol gr. 25. Give Salts every day. I Keep up ye Vis Vitae. I would Gargle wt Strong Oose of Persimmon Root Bark, Honey & Alom. I give ye Bark a Teaspoonful every 2 hours wt Spt. Sal Amoniac 3 j in each Dose in Wine. I give Antimonial Wine 3 j thrice a Day. I have Mist. Sal. Tart. Guaiacum, Camphire, Nitre & Sal Amoniac āā 3 j in Spt. Vin. 3 iij often wt Success. Poultis wt Rue Jews Ears, Horehound & Lees.

Quinsy Malignant: Cynanche Maligna; Cullen. History or Description; It is Contagious; Seldom Sporadic, i.e. Endemic. Affecting few People in a Season. Commonly Epidemic, attacks all Ages & Constitutions, but more commonly ye Young & infantile & infirm. It first Shews itself in a Pyrexia, Cold Shiverings, Sickness, Anxiety, Vomiting, yn Stiffness of ye Neck, Uneasy Fauces, Hoarse Voice, ye internal Fauces of a dep red & some Tumour, Deglutition is seldom painful. White Ash Colour'd Spots wc Spread & Unite in thick Sloughs over ye Fauces; These falling off discover Ulcerations. A Coryza of thin Acrid & foetid Matter attend; Infants

purge then, Acrid, excoriating Stools. Pulse small, frequent, irregular, worst in ye Evening. Great Debility, Delirium & Coma. On ye Second Day, sometimes later, Efflorescences appear on ye Skin, patches of a red colour first on ye Face, yn over ye whole Skin, wt wc ye Fingers are stiff and swell. This usually continues 4 Days before Disquamation, but still ye Fever remains. Ulcers in ye Throat livid & black, breath foetid, Gangrenous Symptoms, Fever putrid, some die on ye 2d (?) Day, but more on ye Seventh; Putrification Continues along ye whole Alimentary Canal wt Diarrhoeas. Large Swellings of ye Lymphatic Glands of ye Neck, wc sometimes suffocate, Respiratory Organs hurt too. Wn ye Ulcers are more mild, ye Efflorescence disquimates after 3 or 4 Days. The Cure comes by gentle Sweats on or before ye Seventh Sleep & Appetite return &c.

Cures: Avoid Bleeding & Purges. Attend to Septic Tendency. Antiseptic Gargles, & Injections. Neutral Antiseptics as Cortex. Emetics both by Vomit & Nausea. Wn Tumours, Blisters, Flux, Essence, Throat Powder; Anasarcal Drink; Volatiles; See Cancer Poultises &c.

Scarify: Cup between the Shoulders & repeat it; Shun Antimon. Purges: Use gentle Emmollient Glysters; Blister ye Shoulders; Also round ye Throat. For ye putrescent Diathesis Cortex & Serpentaria; For ye Diarrhoea, Anodynes & Antihysterical Mixture. Throat Powder; Our Anasarcal Drinks. Bathe Neck wt Fucus & Rum, m., Haustus Cardiacus; Camphor & Volatiles. Apply ye White of an Egg & good Mustard & red Pepper to ye Pain of ye Throat. Pulv. Antispasmodic. Antiseptic Drops in ye Ears, also internally. Poultises of Lees & Rue from Ear to Ear.

N. B. A fatal Epidemic Cynanche was found by Prof. Monro & by ye New York Physicians to have a new membrane in ye larynx, of wc ye only cure was Mercurials &c.

Ranula:—Is an Encysted Tumour seated upon ye Frenum of ye Tongue, containing a thick tobaccoous Matter.

Raucedo:—Hoarseness. Is a rough & obscure Voice, wc cannot be heard unless by those standing very near.

Cure:—Swallow slowly ye Juice of Horse Rhadish Root, Chew peruvian Bark & Ginger, Figs, Starch, Liquorice, Oily draught, Balsamics &c. Lohoch Pectorale;

R

Sperm. Citi. & White Soap.... āā 3 ij

The Yolk of an Egg, Ol. Lin..... 3 iss

Syr. Althae..... 3 iii

M.S. Lohoch; rub ye Soles of ye Feet wt Hogs Lard before ye Fire. See Pectoralis.

Rencbus:—Is a Sound uttered thro' ye Nose. See Stertor.

Rhenophonia:—A Speaking thro' ye Nose. Is a nasal Voice wc is not altogether uttered from ye Nostrils.

Rhachmos:—Is a sterterous Sound wtin ye Fauces. See Stertor.

Screatus:—Is Sonorous Evacuation of Mucus from ye Fauces.

Sternutatio:—Sneezing. Is a Convulsive Agitation of ye Membranes of ye Nose wt an impetuous Inspiration of Air, & presently making ye like Expulsion thro' ye Nostrils wt a Sound.

Suffocatio:—Is a Suppression of the Breathing or Respiration, from a continued contraction, or narrowness of ye Fauces or Trachea, wtout a Fever; a Symptom of Asthmas, Hysterics, Some Quinsies. Also See Dyspnoea, Orthopnoea, Ephialtes &c, &c.

Suffocatio Stridula:—A Disorder in Children called here & in Ireland ye Hives, in Scotland ye Croup, & in some Places Chock or Stuffing. In England ye rising of ye Light (See ye Pennsylvania Journal No. 1410). It seems to be a Species of Asthma attended wt very Violent Symptoms. The Infants are seized wt a Sudden & great Difficulty of Breathing, wc is soon Mortal unless relieved. It seems to be Nervous & Spasmodic. It is probable yt

may arise from a Phlegm or Mucous accumulated & hardend adhering to ye Trachea & Bronchia, like ye membrane discover'd by Dr. Monroe (& wc has been discovered here in a putrid contagious Quinsy, at New York, many Years since) difficulty seperable from ye Larynx. For Cure I would bathe ye Throat often wt ye Saponacious Balsam. Put his Feet in hot Water; if plethoric, bleed. Puke wt Antimonial Wine. Mix a little Camphire in Sweat Oil and add Honey, wt a few Drops of wc moisten ye Throat, removes ye Mucous Membrane and removing ye Spasm wt Lobb's Tincture, or a Grain of Opium, carefully dissolved in Soot Tea 3 viij by Spoonfuls till better. I would recommend Onion Tea, Saline Glysters, & a Plaster of Turpentine & Camphor between ye Shoulders.

Thrush:—See Aphthae, Purge wt Rhubarb. Glyster 2 a day, wash ye Mouth often wt Strong Tea of Sage, Hysop & Alder wt honey & Alom mixt. Melasses wt Juice of Horse Radish Root is good.

Tooth Ache:—See Odontalgia: Blow Tobacco Smoke in ye Ear of ye affected Side & put Oil of White Oak in ye Tooth made by burning ye twigs on a Cold Ax, or Pewter dish.

Tortura:—Is a bending of ye Mouth to one Side.

Traulotis:—Is a vitious Pronouncing of ye Letters S & R (See Blaesitos).

Chinese Cure:—R. Pomegranate Rind wt Pepper four Seeds beat & apply as Snuff. But if from Cold Blood, ye Smell to a Composition of Sal. Ammoniac & Lime Water tied up in a Rag. If from atrophy, ye drink Wine wt some Frankincense infused in it &c. Vomit, Cold Baths, Snuff ye Dew from Mallows Leaves. Drink a Decoction of Primrose. Wash ye Head wt a Decoction of Sage, Mustard Seed gr. 30 every Morning.

Vociferatio:—Is a painful & exalted Exclamation of ye Voice, to harden ye Body.

Uvula Relaxed:—Blow in Alom, Nitre &c. Infusion of Mustard Seed. Decoction of Water Dock.

EAR.

Relatively little space is devoted to aural conditions. This is not surprising when we stop to realize that real interest in otology received its first great stimulus only about the middle of the last century through the work of Wilde, Kramer and others. An interesting side light may be found in the article on Otitis. The rules of Dr. Graham are given and commented upon with an underlying spirit of combativeness and antagonism. James Graham was perhaps one of the earliest ear quacks, in the true sense of the word, in America. He flourished in Philadelphia about 1773. Bass⁵ gives the following notice copied from the *New York Gazette*; and the *Weekly Mercury*, July 19, 1773: "Doctor Graham, Oculist and Aurist, is arrived in this City, from Philadelphia, and may be consulted at his apartments at Capt. Fenton's opposite Trinity Church, in the disorders of the Eye and its appendages; and in every species of deafness, hardness of hearing, ulcerations, noise in the Ears, etc. Persons born Deaf and Dumb, and those labouring under any impediment in their Speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted. The Doctor intends to sail for England in a few months; those, therefore, who have occasion for assistance, must apply immediately."—His London career, with his Temple of Health, Celestial Bed and Elixir of Life, makes an interesting tale but like many other famous quacks his end was obscure.⁶

Otitis, The Ear-ach is, an inflammation of ye Ear. Otites, Diseases of ye Ear are internally & externally, especially ye former attended wt very Severe Pain, Head-ach & Alienations of Mind (See Delirium) a Loss of Sleep, & sometimes Convulsions &c. See Odontalgia. It occasions

great Restlessness & Anxiety, Pain, Redness, Heat & Fever, like other Inflammations (wc see) proceeding from Suppression of Perspiration, exposing ye Head, to cold Water or Air wn Sweating. Cure in this case must be by Bleeding ye Arm or Jugulars, Cupping the Neck, giving Antimonial Wine & Hydromel, Powder of Camphor & Nitre. Fomenting the Ear wt ye Steams of Warm Water Or applying ye Ear to a Jug filled wt a Decoction of Cedar Tops or Camomel &c.—Bathing ye Feet in Warm Water—And all around ye Ear wt Volatile Liniment &c. &c. If it cannot be dispersed yn it will be best Suppurated by Juice of roasted Onions & a drop of Sweet Oil often applied in ye Ear.—If it break & run white & laudable Pus, wash it a little wn needful wt Honey & Rum, & dress wt. Onion Juice & Honey mixt till well.

2. A Defluxion of an Acrimoneous humour, this has not ye great heat, burning & pulsation, but is painful from Irritation. See Opium. Blow tobacco Smoke thro an inverted Pipe into ye Ear wc eases ye Pain. Then gently Syringe, wt a Decoction of wild Cherry Bark.—Mix Camphire in Sweat Oil & drop into it daily—or Syringe wt Warm Wine or drop Rosemary & Sage Juice in ye Ear often—Drink Barks & Guaiacum in Decoction.

3. Ear Ach from Worms, Wn there is felt a sharp shooting Pain, a gnawing, & horrible Noise in ye Head, as wn a Flea or any insect, has made its Way to ye Drum of ye Ear.—In this Case a Drop in ye Ear of Sweat Oil, or Brandy, or Juice of Wormwood, or even Warm Milk quickly destroys, or dislodges ye Insect, wn it will come out on ye Cotten, or be cautiously extracted.

4. Ear Ach from Morbific Matter translated, as in ye Decline of Malignant Fevers & generally a favourable symptom, tho' it may cause Deafness. This may be eased by ye smoak of Tobacco, Camphorated Oil & Onion Juice.

5. Tinnitus Aurium, a tingling Noise in

the Ears, often attends Nervous & Malignant Fevers & is also frequently a chronic Disorder, & very troublesome, & often ending in e(n)tire Deafness, wc is seldom cured, & if relieved a while is apt to return again. See Phrenismus.

6. Deafness and Thickness of Hearing differ only in degrees. Sounds unless very loud make little impressions on them. This distressing Mallidy is seldom cured, because ye fine Organs of Hearing cannot be seen, nor their Disorders well ascertain'd, in living subjects & ye dead have no use for it. It is however sometimes occasioned by hard Wax in the Meatus Auditorius, & other pituitous Matter. This may be relieved by gently syringing the Ears with Warm Water.

If ye Tympanum &c be too tight Sweat Oil & Camphor, or Onion Juice in ye Ears on Cotten will have a good Effect, as I have often found. But if it be too lax & debilitated, washing ye Ear with strong Decoction of Wild Cherry Tree Bark, or black Alder Bark, or Wine wt sage & Rosemary stewed in it, may do good. Steams of Rue, Rosemary & Garlic, thro' a Funnel may be safely tried. Many have tried ye Fumes of Amber & Olibanum, & Spirit Sal Ammoniac, but it should be wt Caution. Some have applied Musk, Amber & Civit in a Dossil of lint in ye Ears, wc seems rational to affect the sluggish Nerves—Some use Galls of Eels & Partridges & even Fumes of Sulphur, But the(se) appear to me improbable & dangerous.—Some commend ye Eggs of Ants in Onion Juice as almost infallible, but I have never ventured it. Some try Salivation by Mercurial Uncion as the last probable Remedy.

Dr. Graham ye Otistis Rules by wc He pretended to cure inveterate Deafness were these (1) Bleed the Jugular 3 xiiij every 10 Days for three times.—(2) Three Emetic Boluses given one ye Day after each Bleeding.—(3) A Mixture Night & Morning (perhaps Tinctura Sacra & Amara mixt)

drinking Sage, Sasafras & Fennel Seeds Tea.—(4) His Accoustic Essence is each Ear & yn wt Force s(n)uffing it up ye Nostrils as long.—But Juice of Ground ivy, Rue, Rosemary & Garlic 3 ii in hot Tar Water would be perhaps better.

(5) Then his Caephalic snuff wc was no better yn Powder of ye Bark of Myrtle Root, or white Hellbore & Ginger, was often to be taken, yt ye must sneeze, keeping ye mouth shut, & ye Nostrils pressed together.—

(6) His Etherial Essence (not so good as camphorated Spirits) were applied to ye Ears & volatiles to ye nose for 5 minutes.

(7) His warm Drops for Deafness (perhaps Sweat Oil camphorated) 5 or 6 on Lint in each Ear.

(8) Pen(e)trating Spirits 3 i (Juice of Horse Rhadish Root is better) on ye Tongue applied to ye Palate & keeping ye Mouth shut long after.

(9) All these were done at night & repeated next morning, three times ye first Week & only twice a Week after.

(10) Twice a Week ye Legs & Feet were beathed wt warm Water. Semicupia of Decoction of Cedar Tops had been better.

(11) He embrocated the Head sometimes wt perhaps ye Volatile Liniment.—This was a Prescription for one born Deaf but by some mischance did not fully succeed tho' it made a considerable change. N.B. I once knew a Deafness cured by putting on Cotton some drops of a hot Pickle of Allom Salt applying it in ye Ear often.

Auditus:—See Cophosis & Surditas, & the Theory under Otagia.

Cophosis:—A difficulty or Impotency of hearing or perceiving Sounds from some Impediment wtin or wtout the Labirinth of ye Ear. See Surditas. Try Camphorated Oil, Juice of Sage &c. Electricity has succeeded in Nervous Cases. Bleeding or Blistering in inflammatory. If Ulcers inject Tinct. of Myrrh & Honey. Insects, remove by Oil.

Buzzing in Ears: See Otagia & Tinnitus Aurium.

Dullness of Hearing: See Cophosis.

Ears pain'd; See Otagia, Surditas, Vermes.

Epiphlogisma:—Heat of some part, as if made by a burning Coal, attended wt pain. If in the Ear it is called Pyrosis.

Giddiness: See Vertigo.

Hearing (Dullness of): See Cophosis.

Hearing (Diseases of): See Otitis.

Nystagmus: is an involuntary Spasm of ye Eye or Lid.

Otoplatos: An Excretion of an ill-scented Humidity from behind ye Ears. This was one Year in Sussex, endemic & fatal among many Children, who had Agues & Fevers before. The Agues ceasing ye Children were swelled, bloated, Oedematious, & their Faces Cadaverous. Sores came behind ye Ears & several turn'd to Cancer & Gangrenes. At length we succeeded in curing it in ye same manner. See Cancer.

Otopuosis:—Is an Efflux of Pus from ye Ear, or a sordid Catarrh of ye Ear. See Otagia.

Otorrhea: Is an Efflux of Blood from ye Ear. See Otagia & Haemmorrhagia.

Paracosis:—Is a difficulty of hearing articulated Voices, no Words distinctly. See Cophosis, Otagia.

Surditas:—Surdity or Deafness: Is an abolished Hearing (See a Treatise under Otagia). Drop a Strong infusion of Allom

Salt in ye Ear. Camphor dissolved in Sweat Oil. Some drop Juice of Ground Ivy.

Susurrus: Is ye perception of Sound not existing or a buzzing in the Ear & Disorder in ye Sensation of hearing. See Otagia.

Tinnitus Aurium:—Tingling of ye Ears. See Otagia. Put a clove of garlick dipt in Honey in ye Ear, alternately 8 or 10 nights.

Vertigo:—Is an Imagination in wc all things appear to a man to be turned wt himself. See Epilopsia.

Chinese Cure. B. Pomegranate Rind wt Pepper, four Seeds, beat & apply as Snuff. But if from Cold Blood, ye Smell to a Compositon of Sal Ammoniac & Lime Water tied up in a Rag. If from atrophy, ye drink Wine wt some Frankincense infused in it &c. Vomit, Cold Baths, Snuff ye Dew from Mallows Leaves. Drink a decoction of Primrose. Wash ye Head wt a Decoction of Sage. Mustard Seed gr. 30 every Morning.

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